

will be disastrous for Russia to follow. It is asserted that Germany has been making the friendliest advances to Japan recently, the object, of course, being to secure German and not Russian advantage.

Meantime peace talk which was universal a week ago has entirely disappeared and it is recognized by all that nothing will be done in this direction until there has been a decisive naval action and perhaps another important battle in Manchuria.

To-day's news that the rival fleets are almost in touch has revived keen interest in the war. It is a curious fact that outside of Russia no single opinion is expressed save that Admiral Rojestvensky's battle-laden ships will fall easy victims to Admiral Togo's bravery and skill. It is at least expected, however, that the battle will be a real fight to a finish and will prove the greatest naval engagement in history.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that 150 officers, including forty from the Black Sea fleet, have joined Admiral Rojestvensky at various rendezvous and that the fleet also has 3,000 men beyond its complement.

The Sun's St. Petersburg correspondent says that even should Admiral Rojestvensky lose his fleet and Gen. Linievitch the next battle it does not follow that the czar will become more amenable to peace counsel. While the internal crisis manifests itself in the provinces by the shooting of police chiefs this policy will not change.

The death of Governor General Trepoff, however, would be an entirely different matter. The czar clings to him as a timid weakling turned instinctively to a man of opposite character. Every one who knows Gen. Trepoff asserts that he would prefer not to live rather than permit his imperial master to make peace on any terms possible to Japan.

The hurried sanction of a fundamental reconstruction of the orthodox Church administration is only another subterfuge to avoid having to call a real representative council.

When the Church congress with a lay element from the most docile elements of the population meets, the czar can say this is the time for a national assembly of an orthodox empire. The foremost men in organizing the movement against the bureaucracy are agnostics. The attempt that is made now to bring in the Church as the nation's political guide represents only another of the czar's fundamental blunders in dealing with a national crisis.

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

Rojestvensky's Squadron is Stronger on Paper Than the Japanese Force.

It is difficult to compare the strength of the opposing Russian and Japanese fleets. The force with which Admiral Rojestvensky sailed for the Far East is fairly well known, but the number and fighting ability of the vessels under Admiral Togo's command is problematical, chiefly because the extent of the reinforcements from Kaniura's Vladivostok squadron has not been revealed.

These are the ships which left the Baltic Sea to replace the Russian vessels sunk in the early part of the war. Battleships—Alexander III., Orel, Olesha, Borodino, Navarin, Kniaz Souvaroff, Sissoi Veliki, Alexander II., Peter Veliki, Admiral Senzavin and Admiral Oushakov. The Kniaz Souvaroff is Rojestvensky's flagship.

Cruisers—Dmitri Donskoi, Admiral Nakhimoff, Aurora, Almaz, Jemchug, Panval, Azova, Admiral Korniloff, Vladimir Monomach, General Admiral and Svetlana. Destroyers—Blestyashchii, Besopretchii, Bystry, Bravi, Buini, Bledovi, Bodri.

The most recent conjectures as to the make-up of the Japanese sea force includes these vessels: Battleships—Shikishima, Asahi, Fugi, Yamato, Mikasa (Togo's flagship) and Chin Yen.

Cruisers—Asama, Tokiwa, Idzumo, Iwate, Yakumo, Adzuma, Chiyoda, Kasagi, Chitose, Itakushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Yoshino, Nanika, Takachio, Akishushima, Nataka, Tsuchima, Suma, Akashi, Sai Yenn, Miyako, Takao, Yeyama, Tanikuchi, Katsuragi and Yamato.

Besides these Japan has a large fleet of torpedo boats and destroyers and an auxiliary fleet that numbers some forty steamships.

JAPS MOVING ON KIRIN.

Inhabitants Flee From City—Troop Trains to Week.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Peking, April 8.—Telegrams from Manchuria report a Japanese movement against the Russian fleet. It is expected that the Japanese will occupy Kirin shortly. Most of the inhabitants of the city have fled.

Gen. Linievitch reports the repulse of a Japanese attack on April 5 and says the Russians occupied Kuyabou on April 6.

A despatch to the News-Tribune from Hailar says that a troop train from Harbin ran past a switch and collided with another troop train coming from the opposite direction.

The engine driver of the train, his assistant and the stoker were all fatally injured, exhausted by overwork, and they could be awakened by neither fog signals nor shouting. Eight soldiers were killed.

OBJECT OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Baron Kaneko Says It Is for the Open Door Between Militarism and Commercialism.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Baron Kentaro Kaneko was one of the most prominent speakers before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in the closing session of its ninth annual meeting to-day. He declared that the war between Japan and Russia is one for the "open door" between Continental European militarism and maritime or insular commercialism. He declared that Japan had scrupulously adhered to the tenets of international law, going so far as to assign professors or advisors on the subject to each army and fleet.

The United States as a World Power was the general topic of the members. Gen. James Wilson spoke of the political affairs in the Far East. The academy closed its sessions with a meeting to-night, at which the sub-topics were "Factors of Efficiency in Modern Warfare." The speakers included Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Darling, Rear Admiral Melville, Col. Arthur H. Wagner, Lieut. Col. W. W. Witherspoon and Col. H. G. Sharpe.

CASE AGAINST GORKI.

Based on Document He Wrote Accusing Mirsky of Murder.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, April 8.—The indictment on which Maxim Gorki will be tried on charges of treason accuses him of being the author of a document found at the residence of M. Kedrine, a St. Petersburg advocate.

The document describes the slaughter of Black Sunday, Jan. 22, a premeditated massacre. It accuses Prince Mirsky, late Minister of the Interior, of unprovoked murder, and asserts that the czar, notwithstanding the fact that he had been informed of the peaceful character of the workmen's movement, allowed the petitioners to be massacred. The document continues:

"We therefore accuse him also of having caused the killing of people who in nowise had provoked such measures."

It is stated that Gorki has admitted the authorship of the document.

ROOSEVELT OFF FOR THE HUNT

LEAVES SPECIAL TRAIN FOR A FEW DAYS OF SPORT.

Got a Hunting Welcome in Fort Worth Says a Man With a Big Stick and Shook His Head—Praises the Texans, Especially the Stockmen, in a Speech.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 8.—President Roosevelt has quitted the special train on which he has been seeing the country and is ready for the hunt for jackrabbits and wolves, which will begin in earnest to-morrow.

With him are Col. Cecil Lyon, Republican national committeeman of Texas, who joined the party at St. Louis; Sloan Simpson, who served with Col. Roosevelt in the Rough Rider Regiment; Lieut. U. R. Ford and a couple of guides. The hunt will cover a small strip of Texas and extend into Oklahoma.

The President is scheduled to appear in civilization again on April 15, when he will start for Colorado.

The President made a speech, took a drive around the city, planted a tree and was greeted by at least 30,000 people during his hour's stay in Fort Worth to-day. The welcome was more than cordial. It bordered on the hilarious.

In the opinion of some members of the party it was the biggest demonstration that has been witnessed in any city along the line. As the President alighted from the train he looked a man carrying a formidable leaping cane.

"By George, there's the big stick," he said. He then shook hands with the man who carried the big stick.

These words were painted on a sign which greeted the President at one point in the parade around the town.

"The cattle raisers extend a hearty welcome to our President, the cowman's friend."

Fort Worth supplied the customary guard of honor composed of National Guardsmen and United Confederate veterans. At the request of citizens Mr. Roosevelt planted a tree in front of the Carnegie library. His speech follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow citizens: I trust I need not say how profoundly touched and moved I am by the greeting I have received throughout Texas. While thanking you from the bottom of my heart for so much of the greeting as affects me personally, let me say that I appreciate to the full the infinitely deeper significance of the fact that it is the greeting of the great State of Texas to the President of the United States. [Applause.]

"My fellow citizens, the best of you I know will agree with me in saying that profoundly touched I am by the greeting of all of you, the greeting which touches me most, because it suggests so much for the welfare of the country, is the greeting of the veterans—of the men of the times that tried men's souls, the greeting of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, mingled together now, each of whom with all courage and all sincerity of conviction fought for the right as it was given him to see the right, and who are now united for ever and ever, in devotion to our common flag, our common country. [Applause.]

"To you of the civil war let me say that there are present veterans who make all of us feel under the deepest obligation. I have seen them in the Mexican War, the men who fought to round out the work done by the pioneers of Texas, when they established the Republic of Texas, the men who completed the work begun under the Stars and Jefferson when the Louisiana Purchase added to our domain all the country west of the Mississippi and made us a mighty continental republic. [Applause.]

"Let me thank my comrades of the National Guard for the escort they have given me, and for the friendly greeting of the city of keeping alive the spirit which has always made the sons of Texas the most formidable of foes as they are the most faithful of friends. [Applause.]

"I cannot begin to express to you how I am impressed by my four days' trip through Texas, not only with your great good looks, but with the character of your material prosperity which assuredly looks before you, but with the character of your men and women and what steps toward you are taking the general education so that they shall be citizens of benefit to Texas, of benefit to the entire United States. [Applause.]

"You have here a territory that is an empire in itself and you have what counts for more than eight eighths, the stuff out of which good citizenship is made. I need in this country good laws, we need forceful and honest enforcement of the law, but what we need most is the right type of men and women, the right type of citizenship. If the home is all right, if the average citizen is all right, there is not much question of our getting our problems solved successfully, and we are going to have them solved successfully, because the home is all right, because the average man is a man and the average woman is a woman in the true sense of the word."

"After all, I have come to the conclusion, traveling through the great country of ours, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Washington, and from Texas to Texas, that the chief thing we need is to have Americans know one another. I am going to guarantee to you that I will just get them together. That is what impresses me most in going through this country and speaking to the various audiences, not that the people are ignorant, they are really small, but the points of fundamental unity."

"The average American, wherever you find him, is a pretty decent fellow, and I want to have him know that other average Americans and we can get along all right. We have our troubles, but we are going to solve all the problems ahead of us. Of course, in the nation, I think we have the necessary courage, honesty and common sense to enable us to work out our salvation."

GREETING TO STOCK MEN.

"Here at Fort Worth I want to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of a great industry in which I have always felt peculiar interest, the stock men. I have lived for a number of years in the cow country myself and always look back to that time with only with pleasure, but with the realization of what it taught me by the life out in that country."

"Things were a little different there from what they were in the East. I gave me the chance, for instance, to realize the immense consequence of a matter which a little concerns western Texas, but which concerns still more the House of Representatives. That is irrigation. There is nothing I am prouder of in connection with my administration than having done my part in making the movement in irrigation a national one."

"Here in Texas you have rivers and harbors and a way to improve by irrigation aid so as to make them navigable and accessible. On the other hand, we have regions where we want to take care of the headwaters of the streams, so that the farmer can in security grow his crops."

"Texas has such an enormous extent of territory and a territory so widely diversified that most of all the interest which I would put in some particular State all come to the front in Texas. Therefore I have a right to expect that more than almost any other State, Texas shall think nationally, for she is an epitome of our whole national life."

"Let me repeat what I have said here before in Texas, and I mean it literally, every word of it. I did not need to come here in order to be a good Texan and a good American, but I had needed it, I would have obtained what I needed here. Although I came to Texas a pretty good American, I want you to understand that I feel that no President, while he is President, can afford not to come to Texas, for he will leave it, no matter who he is, an even better American than when he came." [Cheers and applause.]

WE direct attention to our grand collection of high class tailoring fabrics—acknowledged to be one of the largest and most select woolen stocks available; also to the most elegantly appointed, thoroughly organized, and magnificently fitted tailoring plant extant—standing pre-eminently alone as an illustration of progressive tailoring methods.

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MRS. MAPES'S DEAD SPANIEL.

NO APPARENT DOUBT THAT MICHAEL SHEA DROWNED IT.

Frank Tucker, in whose care the valuable dog was, has been indicted for larceny—Waldo Tucker's innocent surrender of his pet and companion.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 8.—Residents on Davenport's Neck and the vicinity are considerably worked up over the killing of Prince, the valuable little spaniel belonging to Mrs. Victor Mapes. The dog was drowned by Michael Shea, a man employed by Newbury D. Lawton, the yachtman. Prince was being cared for by Frank Tucker, vice-president of the Provident Loan Association of New York, and it was learned to-day that Mr. Tucker had been indicted for larceny.

Shea has been arrested and is now out on bail. His popularity in the neighborhood has come very close to a minus quantity. Mr. Tucker proposes to press the case against the coachman and refuses to be called off.

Prince, the dog which was killed, was given to Mrs. Mapes by a friend two years ago. The Mapeses have a summer home near the Tuckers and the Lawtons, and the dog soon became very friendly with Mr. Tucker's son, Waldo, who is now 10 years old. The boy became very much attached to the dog and the result was that Prince spent most of his time at Mr. Tucker's home than he did with his owners.

The dog was with Waldo nearly all the time. He accompanied the boy to a trolley car morning when he went to school and waited for him at the corner when he returned in the afternoon. It was only natural that Mr. Tucker and his family grew very fond of the dog, and when Mr. and Mrs. Mapes moved to town last fall they asked the Tuckers to take care of Prince for them. Mr. Tucker was glad to do so.

The Tuckers live in a little park known as Wildcliff, and the Lawtons are their next door neighbors. The dog was not to occupy their house in the winter, but had left it in charge of the coachman, Shea. Mrs. Lawton and her son, Davenport, returned about a week ago and saw about some improvements, and Waldo Tucker, accompanied by Prince, went over to see them, and then started for the beach. He hadn't gone far when one of Mr. Lawton's dogs, a big Russian poodle, attacked Prince, who was about one-third of his size, and began to chew Mr. Mapes's dog up.

Lawton's dog was very friendly with Prince's dog, and in doing so scratched his hand on Prince's teeth. Then Waldo hurried home with his dog. A little while later Shea, the coachman, appeared at Mr. Tucker's house and found Waldo.

"Mrs. Lawton wants to see Prince," so it is said he told her, "and I'll catch him for her in a little while."

The boy called Prince and the coachman carried him away. That was the last seen of the dog.

Later in the day Waldo saw Shea. "Where's Prince?" he asked. "Oh, the doctor," replied the coachman. "A little later word reached Mrs. Tucker that the coachman had killed the dog. She went over and asked him about it."

"Sure, I did," replied Shea, "I tied a stone around his neck and threw him in the Sound."

When Mr. Tucker heard what had happened he was pretty angry and he hunted up the coachman, who admitted again that he had made a mistake. "Did you do it on your own authority?" asked Mr. Tucker.

"I did that," was the reply said to have been made by Shea. "Then I'll hold you responsible," said Mr. Tucker.

The next day he consulted the District Attorney and had the case presented to the Grand Jury. Shea's indictment for larceny followed and he is now out on bail awaiting trial. Mr. Lawton has tried to get Mr. Tucker to give up the idea of prosecuting the coachman, but Mr. Tucker stands firm.

It was a most cruel and cowardly act, if he had any heart he would have sold the dog to me," said Mr. Tucker. "I can possibly bring it about."

BERRY'S STEALINGS \$300,000.

Widows and Orphan Heirs of the Estates He Handled as Trustee.

Boston, April 8.—Attorneys representing the several estates which are suffering by the manner in which Charles F. Berry of Dorchester has handled them as trustee are using every effort to locate the missing man. It is impossible to say just how much he has stolen, but it is estimated that it will be possibly in excess of \$300,000. The exact figures are unavailable, because Berry's records and books are missing. The attorneys are now trying to locate the missing man. In many cases they are deprived of their sole source of support.

The estate of Andrew H. Sewell, which Berry held in trust for the children of Andrew Sewell of Melbourne, Australia, was valued at \$200,000 when Berry was appointed in 1901. It is said that six months after the appointment Berry had sold the securities worth \$25,000 and reinvested the money in the stock of a worthless mine in Colorado. In October, 1902, Berry was named as one of the trustees, but during the following twelve months this sum was diverted.

SOUGHT SEA FOR HIS GRAVE.

Wealthy Coloradan Dived Among the Sharks of the Mexican Gulf.

DENVER, April 8.—Weary of life and its troubles, George Wilder, a wealthy citizen who disappeared March 29, ended all by plunging into the Gulf of Mexico just after leaving Galveston on April 5. Before leaving Denver he turned his large estate over to his daughter and closed his business with his old agent. While his daughter was writing all over the country for him Wilder wrote his agent a letter from Galveston saying:

"I leave at noon to-morrow, April 5, for Key West, Fla. Before I get half way I am going overboard. I have got through. I am tired and I don't want to live. I would put this old frame where there would be no inquest, save the sharks." When this letter reached here messages went out to all coast cities to watch for the body. The body was not seen, but the first day out of Galveston. He was 84 years old.

Benefit Volunteers All Appeared.

Daniel Frohman denied yesterday the printed report that many of the performers who promised to take part in the Actors' Home benefit on Friday failed to show up. Mr. Frohman declared that not one of the 100 volunteers failed to appear.

BAPTISTS GET \$100,000, TOO.

ACCEPT ROCKEFELLER GIFT, AND GRATEFUL FOR IT.

Missionary Union Gets That Amount Annually, and There Have Never Been Any Objections Such as the Congregationalists Raised—He's a Baptist.

BOSTON, April 8.—John D. Rockefeller has given another \$100,000 for mission work, and this time it has been accepted without question, in spite of the trouble made among the Congregational clergymen by the contribution of a like sum to the American board.

The recipient of Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift is the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose offices are in this city. The money is to be devoted to the general use of the organization.

Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the Baptist Church and has for more than a score of years been contributing to the Missionary Union a large sum—usually \$100,000—annually for mission work.

Charles W. Perkins, treasurer of the union, received the check yesterday, and it was immediately put through the bank. Accompanying the check was a short letter from Mr. Rockefeller in which he said that the money should be used for the "general purposes of the society."

The union has missions in every country in the world except South America, and Mr. Rockefeller's money is to be used for any purpose deemed advisable in its work. No objection has ever been made by the union to contributions from Mr. Rockefeller and the organization has always been grateful for the contributions, Mr. Perkins said.

The committee of protest of Congregational ministers in the matter of the acceptance of the Rockefeller gift to the American Board made public to-day a communication from the Rev. Josiah Strong of New York, president of the American Institute of Social Service, objecting to the retention of the money. Dr. Strong says in part:

"We are told that it is not the business of a church, charitable organization or missionary society to sit in judgment on the character of the contributions to its work. If a pirate, known to be such, should offer to share his plunder with a church or a missionary society, the church or society would be compelled either to sit in judgment on the character of the donor and his gift, or become a receiver of stolen goods."

"I venture to think that the prudential committee of the board in the supposed case, if it could find no precedent for rejecting such a gift, would quickly make one."

"One has no right to accept a gift which the donor has no right to give."

"The partaker is as bad as the thief."

"The conscience of the Church touching wealth profoundly needs quickening. Here is an opportunity to render a signal service to the kingdom of Christ in America, by refusing to serve even as trustee of 'cankered heaps of strange achieved gold.'"

DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. Robert Cameron Says Ministers Are Fond of Special Rates Themselves.

BOSTON, April 8.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Cameron has written a defence of John D. Rockefeller which appears in the April number of *Watchword and Truth*, of which Dr. Cameron is editor and publisher. He says he has no "axe to grind" and is impelled to write in the interest of fair play and righteousness.

The chief complaint, he finds, is that Mr. Rockefeller amassed his fortune by securing special rates, and this was the usual custom until the Interstate Commerce law was passed, and no evidence had been produced to show that this law had been violated by the Standard Oil Company. Dr. Cameron suggests that no attack would have been made if Mr. Rockefeller had made his money at New York and had indulged in the bad features of high life.

The charge that Mr. Rockefeller has been a speculator is also made. Dr. Cameron says, because the man can't be expected to keep track of the doings of all the interests in which his millions are invested. He cites two instances. As a railroad speculator, he says he knows to be facts, in both of which Mr. Rockefeller was more than fair.

Are the ministers who are attacking Mr. Rockefeller consistent? asks the author. They are not the men to object to special rates from railroads, colleges, libraries, book stores, and other sources of modern conveniences. Why should they object to special rates, or any other advantage, above the common herd of men? True, they may use these advantages, like Mr. Rockefeller, but they have to give to him that which he needs, but must that be wrong in him which is right in them?

Dr. Cameron also says to say about the questionable practices of churches in raising money. "Why condemn," he asks, upon ex parte evidence, and without having heard the case, the man who has shown a phenomenal facility to accumulate money, and who, with conscientious care, has shown a phenomenal generosity in distribution for wise and benevolent purposes?"

CREAMERIES INSPECTED.

Health Officials Tour Part of the Milk Country on Railroad Invitations.

Dr. Darlington of the Health Department returned yesterday from an inspection of the creameries along the line of the D. L. & W. Railroad. The trip occupied four days and was undertaken on the invitation of the officials of the railroad, who put a special train of three private cars at the disposal of the investigators. The Utica, Oswego and Richfield Springs branches were covered, together with some tributary lines, and eighty-four creameries, supplying 400,000 quarts of milk to this city daily, were examined. The territory covered included a large part of southern New York, northern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey.

The investigating body was composed of Dr. Darlington, Chief Milk Inspector Russell Raynor, Chief Sanitary Inspector Harry Bramley and Milk Inspector and Photographer Charles Kilbourne, all of the Health Department. The railroad was represented by General Superintendent H. H. Shepard, General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee, General Agent E. G. Zipp and Division Engineer A. E. Quackenbush.

Dr. Darlington said he found the creameries in much better shape than they were a year ago, and their owners were eager to take the train of three private cars, which suggested the owners' desire to improve their conditions. Records were taken of each creamery covering conditions of building and drainage, localities of water supply, ventilation, system of cooling milk and the cleaning of utensils.

NO COAL STRIKE IN SIGHT.

Mr. Baer Says the Relations of the Reading With Its Miners is Most Amicable.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 8.—President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company addressed an audience of 1,200 of the company's superintendents, foremen and employees here to-night. He declared that the relations of the Reading with the miners is most amicable and will remain so unless unreasonable demands, supported by appeals to passion and prejudice, are made.

Mr. Baer said that the management of coal properties have three classes of people to deal with—the public, which demands the lowest price; the miners, and the officers of the company, who demand good wages, and the stockholders, who demand a reasonable return for their money. He ridiculed the endeavor of some newspapers and walking delegates to manage the coal business, and made a strong warning against the dangers of socialism. Mr. Baer's address closed the company's course of lectures for this season.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

used with Sorodent Liquid makes an ideal dentifrice, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Ask your dentist.

REMOVAL and CONSOLIDATION SALE of STECK PIANOS At AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave. Consequent upon the closing of the Steck Warerooms and the Removal of the entire stock to AEOLIAN HALL

THE piano manufacturing business of Geo. Steck & Co. was united with the Aeolian Company last December. The lease of the Steck warerooms at 136 Fifth Ave. being about to expire, the headquarters of this old-established business have been transferred to New York's new piano center—Aeolian Hall.

In taking an inventory of the pianos carried by Messrs. Steck & Co., about fifty Uprights and Grands were found which were either slightly shop-worn or represented styles no longer included in the Steck catalog. These are not "second-hand" instruments nor have any of them ever been out on rental. While, strictly speaking, they are entirely new pianos, it has been considered desirable to close out absolutely this miscellaneous collection.

Another group of Steck Pianos in this sale includes a few Uprights (but no Grands) which have been received in exchange. They have been carefully rebuilt and will be sold under the manufacturers' full guarantee.

Both groups of instruments have been put in perfect order, repolished and removed to Aeolian Hall, where they will be sold, beginning Monday, April 10,

At Very Great Reductions.

It is interesting to learn that although Steck Pianos have been made for nearly half a century, during which time they have achieved a reputation for the highest musical excellence, there has never before been held a Special Sale of these instruments.

This occasion is therefore a most remarkable opportunity for admirers of the beautiful tone and substantial qualities of the Steck to obtain a first-class instrument very much under the regular price.

The cases are in the standard woods, such as Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, American Oak and ebony finishes. All of the pianos in this sale are purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Wheelock and Steingard Pianos.

CASH FOR J. MORGAN SMITH.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GETS A NOTION WHO PAID THE BILLS.

Nan Patterson's Trial Not Likely to Go on on Monday, and When It Does Go on, the Smiths Are Likely to Be in Town—Smith Known in Painesville?

It is now practically assured that the second trial of Nan Patterson, who is accused of the murder of bookmaker Cesar Young, will not begin to-morrow, the day set by Recorder Coff on a motion made by the District Attorney.

The impression among the Criminal Courts Building is that Assistant District Attorney Rand will move for an adjournment. Also Levy, of counsel for Nan, said yesterday that he would vigorously oppose an adjournment. He said that he had been assured that the trial would go on. He has been in the South for a week, preparing himself for the struggle. When he was told that the general opinion was that the trial would be put over, he said:

"I have no such understanding. We are ready to go to trial now, and we want no further delay. We care nothing about the letters which the District Attorney's office is said to have taken from the J. Morgan Smiths in Cincinnati. We don't think they amount to much."

For over a week Assistant District Attorney Rand has been going through the letters of J. Morgan Smith, and he has found considerable information that would suggest that Hyman Stern, the Sixth avenue pawnbroker, who sold the pistol with which Young was killed, knows J. Morgan Smith.

Mr. Rand refused yesterday to say what action he would take in court to-morrow when the information he had obtained from the Smith letters. He seems pretty confident, however, that the Smiths will be here before Nan's second trial begins.

Graydon, who has announced that if Nan is not put on trial before May 1 he will release her on reasonable bail, but the District Attorney's office evidently believes that the Smiths will be here by that time. It is understood that the District Attorney's office has obtained a pretty good line on the sources from which the Smiths got the money to travel over a good part of this country and Canada for almost a year eluding the District Attorney. This may play an important part in Nan's trial.

A special panel of 150 taxmen has been drawn for to-morrow.